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Naples, Sept. 14.

FRom *Reggio* we have Letters of the 10th, and from *Catanea* of the 8th inſtant, the French Fleet lay then in ſight of this latter place, but had not as yet diſembarked any of their Troops; That the Duke *de Vivonne* was there in perſon, and that ſeveral Gallies were gone back to *Meſſina* to fetch more Troops from thence; That in the mean time the Duke of *Canzano* Governor of *Catanea*, was putting things in a good poſture of defence; and that the Duke *de Bournonville* was drawing together a Body of an Army to obſerve the Enemies motions.

Venice, Sept. 24. Yeſterday was publiſhed here an Order, made in the great Aſſembly, againſt the extravagance in wearing Apparel; and ſeveral perſons are appointed, whoſe peculiar buſineſs it is to ſee the ſame punctually executed. Certain Merchants come from *Dalmatia*, report, that of ten Turkiſh Saiques which were returning to *Conſtantinople*, the Chriſtian Corſairs had taken eight. At *Grand Chaire* the Plague is broken out again very violently; and we are aſſured, that there dies daily not leſs than 200 perſons. The Letters we receive from *Conſtantinople* are very ſilent as to any appearances of a War between the Turks and the Moſcovites; but rather ſeem to intimate, that the Grand Viſier turns his thoughts to Peace, by that means to repleniſh the Grand Signiors Coffers, which he found very empty. Moſt people ſeem to wonder that the Pope does not make a Promotion of Cardinals, there being at preſent eight Caps vacant, and one or two Cardinals at preſent very deſperately ill. The Cardinal *Altieri*, according to our advices from *Rome*, has not hitherto been able to reconcile himſelf to the Court of *France*, which is ſo far diſſatisfied with his proceedings during the Reign of the late Pope, when he was Cardinal Patron, that the French Ambaſſador will not have any correſpondence with him.

Ratisbonne, Sept. 29. It is very much to be wiſhed that the matter of providing Winter-quarters for the Imperial Troops was ſetled, becauſe of the ill conſequences many people are apt to apprehend it may produce, for the great exactions committed as well by the Officers as Soldiers in the Countreys where they wintered the laſt year, are yet ſo freſh in peoples memories, that they are moſt averſe to the thoughts of harbouring ſuch Gueſts again. The Regents of the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg* have poſitively reſolved not to admit any Troops whatſoever within their Territories, and to be able to make good that reſolution, they have armed all the Country people, and have poſted them in ſeveral Bodies, with orders to oppoſe with force any Troops that ſhall pretend to winter among them: and this, it's thought, may give example to other Princes to do the like. In the mean time Count *de Frobenius Furſtemberg* is endeavouring all he can to diſpoſe the States of *Suabia* who are aſſembled at *Ulm*, to yield to the preſent neceſſity of affairs, and to accord Winter-quarters to the Imperial Troops, promiſing that care ſhall be taken to prevent all cauſe of complaint for the future concerning their vexatious way of living.

Dantzick, Octob. 2. The Letters we have from *Riga* in *Livonia* ſay, that the Swediſh Army was encamped in their Neighborhood, and was ready to march upon the firſt order, which was expected in a day or two; and that they would take their march directly towards *Pruſſia*. The Country people there, as they write from *Coningsberg*, begin to be troubled at the news of the march of an Army, and begin to ſhelter themſelves in the ſtrong Towns. It is ſaid that the French Ambaſſador makes Levies here, though privately, for the ſervice of *Sueden*. The matter in difference about the Church deſired by the Roman Catholicks, is not yet determined.

Copenhagen, Octob. 2. In my laſt I gave you an account of the Kings arrival from *Rugen*: His Majeſty has ſince been at *Landſcroon*, to take a review of the Troops that are there. In a day or two he will return to *Rugen*, and take with him ſeveral freſh Troops, with which our Army will be 9000 effective, whereas Count *Coningſmark* can hardly make up 6000 men. The Swedes in *Schonen* have divided their Army into three Bodies, the one is marched towards *Eiſenburg*, the other towards *Chriſtianſtadt*, and the third towards *Helmſtadt*.

Ditto, Octob. 5. This morning, by an Expreſs, the King has advice from *Schonen*, that the Swedes have quitted the Blokade of *Chriſtianſtadt*; that the King of *Sueden* had ſent part of his Forces towards *Malmoe*, and that he was marched with the reſt towards *Gottenburg*, to make head againſt the Sieur *Guldenlieu* on that ſide, or, as others ſay, towards *Stockholme*, to aſſiſt at the Aſſembly of the States the 11th of this month. Yeſterday ſailed from hence ſeveral Veſſels laden with Soldiers, Ammunition, *&c.* for the Iſle of *Rugen*; at the ſame time Prince *George* went hence to *Warneburg*, from whence he will paſs over to the ſaid Iſle; and the King, as we are told, purpoſes to follow to morrow. Our Fleet under the command of Admiral *Juels* alarms all the Coaſt of *Sueden*, ſince they have been aſhore at *Weſterwycke*, and burnt that Town, they have been at *Nortkopping*, and done the like there, which has ſent the alarum as far as *Stockholme*; and this is ſaid to be the reaſon of the King of *Sueden*'s being gone thither, to give order for the ſecurity of the Sea Coaſts.

From the Elector of Brandenburg's *Camp before Stetin, Octob.* 4. The ſecond inſtant, about four in the morning, the Enemy ſprung a Mine under one of the Lodgments we had made on the Counterſcarp, which ſucceeded ſo well, that it buried all that were there, ſeveral were killed, and about forty were digged out alive, though ſome of them very ſeverely treated; however we maintained our Poſt. The ſame day came a deſerter into our Camp, who aſſured us, that the Beſieged had loſt a great many Men, and that the 27 paſt there were 100 men killed in their Trenches; that notwithſtanding the generality of people would not hear of a Treaty, though ſome of the better ſort of the Inhabitants ſeemed deſirous to ſave themſelves and their

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